BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1858. NO. 15.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	50
Do.	do. 3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do. 6	do do do	7 00
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Do.	do. 6	do renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do do do	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 20 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St.. immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. Cl
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

$50 REWARD
WILL BE PAID BY THE SUBSCRIBER, for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of my man *JOHN*. He is a mulatto: the common color, only some parts of his face is darker than the other parts; has good teeth, long and rather crooked nose, and otherwise featured well, except his color; of medium size, 5 ft. 8or 9 inches high; weighs about 150 lbs.; is between 25 and 30 years of age; quick spoken—quick in his actions, and quite intelligent. He was reared and owned in Lancaster county, Virginia, by a man named Dunaway, and may try to get back to that region. I bought him in Wilmington some four years ago, from Ansly Davis, or M. Cronly. He deserted on the 7th inst., and may be lurking about Wilmington, on his way to Virginia.
JOHN MERCER.
Brunswick co., N. C., Oct. 12, '58. 35-3t—8-tf

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.
ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt. C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy, at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. Gaillard, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience.—The drill, discipline and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.
The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November.
The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide instruction, text books, stationery, quarters, board, fuel, lights, washing, clothing, (except shirts, drawers, and socks,) and medical attendance.
No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.
Pupils will be received as day scholars for drill and instruction at the rate of $105 per annum, payable in three equal instalments at the dates above mentioned. But in this case they will be provided with arms and accoutrements only, and no responsibility will rest upon the Academy except during the hours at which such pupils are actually engaged on drill or at recitation.
For further information address the undersigned at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st, after that date at Hillsborough, N. C. C. C. TEW.
Oct. 1st, 1858. 5-12t-w.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation of the town of Lillington, (now Long Creek,) in the county of New Hanover. [Nov. 1st, 1858—10-5w

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Jesse Hardeson, deceased, at the September term, 1858 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator, to come forward and make payment; and those persons having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. HILL KING, Executor.
Oct. 22d, 1858. 9-7t*

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Nov. Term, 1858.
Sarah Carroll, widow of Raiford Carroll, vs. John O. Carroll, David D. Carroll, Jas. Cox and wife Mary, and others, } Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that John O. Carroll is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion, it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be held pro confesso as to him.
Witness, J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of November, 1858, and of American Independence the 83d year, this the 29th of November, 1850. J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
Dec. 3, 1858. [Pr. adv. $5 62]—14-5w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.
William Smith vs. James J. Wortham, Isaac Jackson, } Attachment.

IT IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT, that the land levied upon be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and any judgment thereon hereafter to be had unless before final judgment in this cause, the defendants shall lawfully replevy the said lands so attached, and plead to issue in the above suit. It is further ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly) for the defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered up against them.
Witness, THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1858.
THOMAS L. VAIL, Cl'k.
November 18th, 1858. [Pr. fee $5 62—12-6w*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D., 1858.
John D. Bellamy vs. Benjamin M. Williams. } Attachment.

IT IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURT, that the Real Estate levied upon be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and any judgment thereon hereafter to be had unless before final judgment in this cause, the defendant shall lawfully replevy the said real estate so attached, and plead to issue in the above suit. It is further ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by defaut will be entered up against him.
Witness, THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1858.
THOMAS L. VAIL, Cl'k.
November 18th, 1858. [Pr. fee $5 62.—12-6w*

IN EQUITY—HORRY DISTRICT, S. C.
The Administratix of John Readmon, vs. Henry Hardy, et. al. } Bill to Marshal Assets and for Partition.

IT APPEARING to my satisfaction, that Mary E. Readmon, a party defendant to the above bill, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: It is, on motion of Harllee & Walsh, complainants' Solicitors, ordered, that the said defendant do appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill aforesaid, within three months from the date of this publication, or an order pro confesso may be taken against her.
JNO. R. BEATTY, Comm. in Equity.
Commissioner's Office, Nov. 3, 1858. 12-eow3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County County, September Term, 1858.
Ross Morse vs. Schooner Jo Flanner. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the owners of the Schr. Jo Flanner, are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 5th, 1858 [pr. adv. $5 50] 10-6t*

General Notices.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to amend the law of incorporation of Long Creek Academy, in the county of New Hanover. [Nov. 1st, 1858—10-5w

STOVES AND GRATES,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST
IMPROVED PATTERNS,
ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice. L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 28-1w—7-6m

T. WADDILL
Has taken charge of the
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.
WITH EFFICIENT AID IN THE DIFFERENT departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.
☞Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House daily, and the Salem Stage triweekly.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1858. 6-3m

CROWL'S AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call at CROWL'S and have their AMBROTYPES or PHOTOGRAPHS taken by him for ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS, at his rooms, Front Street, 3 doors North of Lippitt's Drug Store.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1858 11-1m

STOLEN,
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 28th ult., at Bethlehem Church, his bay MARE, 9 or 10 years old. She is noted from the fact that she has a sore on the back, on the right side of the saddle seat, believed to be a wart; and paces well under the saddle. She had on at the time she was taken, a saddle, the horn of which had been broken off and repaired with a piece of black leather.
Any information leading to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded, by JOSEPH T. MELVIN.
Bladen county, N. C., Dec. 3d, 1858. 14-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.
HAVING CONCLUDED TO QUIT THE TURPENtine business, I offer for sale the following PINE LANDS:—
Three thousand Acres on Waccamaw & Buck Creek, in Horry District; one thousand Acres near Conwayborough; four thousand Acres on Sterritt Swamp, all Saints Parish, and five or six thousand Acres on Socostee, owned by H. Buck and myself.
Also, two TURPENTINE STILLS, one size forty bbls., the other fifteen bbls. THOS. RANDALL.
Little River, S. C., Nov. 27. 14-3w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.* There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent lowland Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comforiable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.
2,300 ACRES of valuable *CAPE FEAR LAND.* The subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his land in the lower end of Bladen county, lying mostly on the West side of the Cape Fear River, known as *Indian Wills.* This land extends back in a body for four miles, and is traversed by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, three miles from the river. There is enough up land cleared for a three horse crop, some of which is marled. There are 250 Acres of *LOW LAND,* a two horse crop of which is cleared, and 50 acres very superior to clear. There is a *CANE PASTURE* inclosed sufficient to winter 40 head of cattle. There are five full crops of *TURPENTINE BOXES*—four of which are but little worn. There is a chance to cut one task of virgin boxes.—There is a good deal of large timber along the Railroad, and an inexhaustible queantity of small pine. There is a very eligible site for a Turpentine Distillery. Improvements are a *COMFORTABLE DWELLING,* and all necessary outhouses to accommodate 25 persons. Terms of sale will be made very accommodating, provided the payments are well secured. Persons wishing to purchase can see these Lands by calling on Dr. Gillespie, who lives near; or by addressing me at Mount Olive, Wayne county, N. C. I will visit the Land with them at any time.
Dec. 1, 1858—14-4t* JAS. G. DICKSON.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale that valuable PLANTATION about 1 mile from Wilmington, known as the "West Hall Place," containing about 1,000 acres of land.—There is a good dwelling and all necessary out houses on the place. Further discription is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to buy will examine for themselves. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN MILLS.
Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.
Dec. 3d, 1858 14-2t*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, his DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, either separately or with his *PLANTATION* and improvements. The dwelling is large and commodious, and although located upon the Plantation, is within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville, Onslow county. The Plantation consists of *ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,* situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. A large portion of this land is cleared, and the balance well timbered, and can be easily cleared and drained.
He will also either sell or rent 1,700 *ACRES OF TURPENTINE LAND,* with the trees mostly boxed. This Land is situated very favorably on the New River.
His Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, and several other small places will be rented out. Purchasers can be supplied with the necessary articles on the premises.
All the above LANDS are situated on New River, and from the late improvements in the River, it now abounds in the most choice luxuries of the table—Fish, Oysters, Wild Ducks, &c., of the most choice quality, all of which are furnished in the greatest abundance, making a residence contiguous most desirable.
The above property will be exchanged for young Negroes, or sold on a credit, or for cash, as may best suit the purchaser.
For further particulars apply to G. J. WARD,
Nov. 23-13-tf. Jacksonville, N. C.

NOTICE.—ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE RAVENSWOOD PLANTAtion, in Jones County, on Monday, the 13th December next, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of Nathan Foscue, deceased, to be found on said plantation, consisting of 500 or 600 bbls. of Corn, 15 or 20 bales of Cotton, 800 or 1,000 lbs. of Peas, about 60 stacks of Fodder, about 20 head of Fat Hogs, about 20 head of Stock Hogs, Plantation Tools, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th December next, will be sold at the home plantation of Nathan Foscue, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, among which are several Mahogany Tables, Chairs, 2 Bureaus, 10 Beds, Bedsteads and Funiture, Safes, Mirrors, Clocks, Watches, Guns, Chests, Trunks, &c. All the Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Farming Utensils, and 13 head of Horses, 9 head of large and likely Mules, 44 head of Cattle—among them several excellent Milch Cows of improved Stock, 5 yokes of large and well broke Oxen, about 100 head of Fat Hogs, 72 head improved stock of Sheep, between 500 and 600 bbls. of Corn, 45 or 50 stacks of Fodder, several thousand pounds of Peas, 1 Barouche and Harness, 1 Sulky and Harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, 150 or 160 bbls. of Turpentine, 2 large iron axle Road Wagons, several Carts, 1 set of Coopers' Tools, 1 set of Blacksmiths' Tools, Carpenters' Tools, 1 Log Carriage and Chain, 3 Corn Shellers, 1 Compass and Chain, 20 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern and many other articles and items too tedious to mention.
The sale will continue from day to day until all is disposed of. At the close of the sale, about
70 NEGROES WILL BE HIRED OUT, AND THE LAND RENTED FOR THE ENSUING 12 MONTHS.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
EDWIN B. ISLER, FRANKLIN FOY, } Adm'rs.
Jones County, Nov. 16th, 1858 12-ts

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE ALL MY LANDS, LYing in the county of Onslow, and on the West side of New River. The place on which I now reside, one mile west of Jacksonville, containing 300 ACRES—100 of which is cleared. On it is a *NEW TWO STORY DWELLING,* 40 by 32 feet—eight rooms with fire places; a good well of water, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Carriage-House, Barn, Stables, Negro-Houses, and all other necessary outhouses—all framed and new; also, 1800 Acres on the Wilmington road, one and a half miles from the above, about 200 acres of which is cleared and in cultivation, and about 450 *acres of very superior Swamp Land.* which can be easily cleared and drained, the whole well adapted to growing Cotton. On it are inexhaustible quantities of the *BEST SHELL MARL,* of easy access. Attached are three tasks of Turpentine boxes, and round trees enough to cut another—all within *three miles of a good landing.* I will sell either or both of the above places on easy and accommodating terms; and if desired, the stock, crop, &c., belonging to either or both places. Those wishing to buy lands would find it to their interest to examine the premises, as a bargain can be bought. For further particulars, address
sonville, N. C. E. W. WARD,
Nov. 26th, 1858.—13-4t. Jacksonville, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, will sell on time, on the first Monday in January next, if not previously disposrd of, in the town of Jacksonville, a large DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, built expressly for a Tavern, with all necessary out buildings, and every thing new and neat about the premises. Also, one Still Yard with all necessary buildings on said Lot, it is immediately on the river.
Sold with the above conditions.
G. J. WARD,
R. G. WARD,
Nov. 26th, 1858 13-tf

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SALE IN DUPLIN.
IN OBEDIENCE TO SUNDRY DECREES OF THE Court of Equity for Duplin county, I will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first day of January, 1859, the following described Real Estate in said county, viz: The HOUSE and LOT in Kenansville, known as the *UNION HOTEL,* lately occupied by John D. Abernathy, deceased, and which is a popular and pleasant location in the said Village. Also, *A TRACT OF LAND* containing 200 acres, on Mill Branch, near Kenansville, where the late Mrs. Elizabeth A. Houston formerly resided, (a desirable and valuable little place.) Also, a tract of Land containing 190 acres on Limestone Creek, and formerly belonging to Margaret R. Whaley, dec'd. Also, a tract of Land containing 140 acres on the North East River, and formerly belonging to Bryan Mallard, deceased; also, a tract of Land containing 150 acres on Mathis' branch, and formerly the property of Samuel Davis, deceased; also, a tract of Land containing 75 acres on the waters of the North East, and formerly belonging to Alexander Quinn, deceased.—Terms made known at sale, which will be for the most part, bonds at six months, bearing interest.
JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin Co., Oct. 29, 1858. [Pr. Adv. $12 68.] 9-ts

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP,* with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE.* A this time carting can be done through any of said Lands The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION.* These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.
E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
☞Fayboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1858.

☞We have before us a copy of "A Bill to incorporate the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Company," introduced into the Senate by Mr. Brown, of Caswell. The bill is declared to be for the purpose of constructing a Railroad from some point on the North Carolina line, at or near Milton, by way of Yanceyville, to the North Carolina Railroad at Greensboro', or the workshops, as a majority of the stockholders may decide, with the privilege of connecting the same with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, when authorized by the Legislature of Virginia.

The capital stock of the Company is fixed at five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing said stock to a further amount, not to exceed an additional sum of seven hundred thousand dollars. The Company to be organized when one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed and five per cent paid in upon all such subscription. It is a plain, naked charter, with the usual conditions, privileges and stipulations. It is in terms the much-talked of "Danville Connection."

Also: "A Bill to charter the State Improvement and Relief Bank of North Carolina." Introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford. This is quite a long bill containing some twenty closely printed pages and consisting of forty-nine sections, being, we fear, too cumberous for use.

The capital stock of the Bank is fixed at three millions of dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, the charter to continue until the first day of January 1882. The bank to be authorized to acquire, hold and use property to an amount not exceeding six millions dollars, exclusive of the capital stock aforesaid.

The State of North Carolina shall subscribe for fifteen hundred thousand dollars of the stock of such bank on her account, and five hundred thousand dollars on account of the Literary Fund, and individuals may take the remaining million. Before any person shall be allowed to subscribe to the stock of such bank, he shall deliver to the commissioners authorized to receive such subscriptions, a certificate or certificates of stock owned by the proposed subscriber, in some of the Railroads completed or partly in use, and located entirely within the limits of this State, to double the amount of stock to be by such person subscribed to the capital stock of said bank.

The subscribers shall be called upon to pay up the amount of their stock in specie, or the notes of specie-paying banks of other States, at such times and in such instalments as may be deemed expedient, the State paying up her instalments at the same rate with the private stockholders, the Public Treasurer to issue State bonds to pay up such instalments. The number of Directors is fixed at eleven—five for the State and Literary Board, and six for the private stockholders. The Public Treasurer shall countersign, number, register, and pay over to the president of the bank, blank notes to an amount not exceeding twice the amount of capital stock actually paid in, as already provided for.

The dividends of the bank shall be made semi-annually, but should, at any time, the amount of dividend to be paid on the shares held by any individual stockholder in the bank, when added to the amounts of dividends declared on the railroad stocks deposited by such stockholder, exceed seven per cent. on the whole amount of bank and railroad stock so held and deposited, then the surplus over that amount to be paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. All the profits realized on the stock held by the State in such bank, after paying the debt created for the purchase of such stock, shall also be carried to the Sinking Fund.

The private property of Stockholders, together with their railroad stock deposited, to be held liable for the debts of the bank to the full amount of their stock held therein.

The bill prescribes the amount of specie the bank shall hold in proportion to its liabilities—imposes an interest of 12 per cent. up on its notes when protested, etc., and finally provides that the principal bank shall be located at such place as a majority of the individual Stockholders may determine, the aforesaid bank having branches at different points throughout the State.

We have stated but a few of the provisions of this most complicated and hard-to-be-made-out bill, the pet of Mr. D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, and several other folks, only with the difference that we think David is perfectly sincere and we don't think many of the "other folks" are. We really do not wish to see such a lumbering, impracticable affair imposed upon our State, and and we trust that we shall not.

THE SAMPSON FAIR.—So much mail matter is in hand this morning that we are compelled to postpone an account of the Sampson Fair just to hand Our correspondent was delighted with all he saw and heard. Especially was he pleased with the exhibition of stock. There were 68 horses, 78 cattle, 9 mules, 172 hogs, &c. &c.—338 animals in all. L. A. Powell had the largest yield of corn to the lowland acre. 92 bushels. J. R. Beaman, 5 acres, 75 bushels to the acre.—E. Peterson, 5 acres upland, 54 bushels to the acre. L. A. Powell, a pumpkin, 125 lbs. D. C. Moore, of Duplin, a hog about 800 lbs.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We copy the above from the *Observer,* because it gives more statistics than our limited time permitted us to gather. We agree with the *Observer's* correspondent in being delighted with all we saw and heard.

By the way, we do not wish to introduce politics into a notice of an affair of this kind, but still we could not help contrasting the exhibition of last week with the doleful picture of decadence and desolation drawn in the Court House at Clinton in May last, by Mr. McRae. Many of the most intelligent gentlemen with whom we conversed dwelt with pride and pleasure upon the flattering evidences of prosperity and improvement visible in Sampson within the last few years, the proofs of which were all around us. Gentlemen from the surrounding counties spoke in the same tone of the progress of things in *their* sections. The growth of schools, the introduction of improved modes of culture, the amelioration of stock—all mark a new era. And this improvement is not merely local or partial. It is general. The State is not retrograding. She is advancing with a healthful motion. Her towns are not retrograding.—No man who knows anything of the village of Clinton, or of nearly any of our county seats, and who will take the trouble to look for himself, will fail to be convinced of this He will see neat and handsome dwellings—good stores—handsome male and female seminaries under competent instructors, and will learn that much of this is the growth of the last few years. He will find on all occasions of public assemblage a peaceful, refined and intelligent people.

☞The following, which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday (Monday) appears hardly consistent with reports of Mr. DeWitt's connection with the establishment of a new Democratic Organ at Raleigh:—

NEW PAPER IN THIS CITY.—Mr. Bennet M. DeWitt, recently connected with the Examiner, has issued the prospectus of a new paper to be called "The Index," which he proposes to publish weekly and semi-weekly, in this city—commencing on the 3d of January. The terms will be $4 per annum for the semi-weekly, and $2 per annum for the weekly. In his prospectus, Mr. DeWitt, says:

"As to the political complexion of the paper, I need not say more than that it will be true to the old Democratic principles of Virginia. I deem it scarcely necessary to make even this announcement here, in my native State, after eighteen years' connection with its Democratic press. Respecting the men of the party, and of all parties—those who aspire to offices, State and National—I deem it not inappropriate to say that the INDEX will be just to all, but the partizan to none, and without implicit confidence in any. Particular attention will be paid to the Commercial Department of the Index. Its Literary Department will be entrusted to competent hands. In every department it will have the aid of the ablest pens in the South. It is my determination in a word, to establish the INDEX as a readable family journal at the metropolis of Virginia."

Death of Chief Justice Nash.

Yesterday, before going to press, we received the melancholy news of the death of Hon. FREDERICK NASH, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. In the pressure of other news by telegraph and otherwise, the notice of this event was somehow crowded out. We find the following in the Fayetteville *Observer,* which reached us this morning:

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE NASH.—Just before going to press we hear of the death of this venerable gentleman and upright Judge. A letter from Raleigh informs us that

"The Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his residence in Hillsboro' on Saturday morning the 4th inst. He had but just overcome a recent attack of sickness and was in fine health; had just returned from a visit to his native town, Newbern, where he was a member of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church which recently met in that place. He was born in Newbern in 1781, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1804 and 1805. Thus has passed away a link that connected the present and the past. He was a good man—an upright, learned and incorruptible Judge, whose memory posterity will do justice to."

Of course, speculation is rife as to the person who will probably be called to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

☞Harper for December has been on our table for some days. "A Winter at the South," "An Old Fillibuster," etc., etc., are among its illustrated articles.—For sale by Merrill & Pierce.

We have from D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., through Mr. G. H. Kelley, of this place, "Cornell's Grammar School Geography," being, in fact, a Geography and Atlas. Apparently a good work. For sale by Geo. H. Kelley.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.—SENATE.—The following bills were reported on as noted:

By Mr. Humphrey, to incorporate the Elm City Cadets—favorably.

To repeal the 5th and 6th sections 90th chapter Revised Code—unfavorably.

To confer banking privileges on certain Railroads—unfavorably.

In relation to public highways—no legislation needed.

A substitute for the bill to incorporate the Newbern Gas Light Company—recommend its passage.

To aid in the construction and equipment of the Western N. C. Railroad, with amendments—favorably.

To incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company—favorably.

Mr. Cowper introduced a bill to authorize County Courts to appoint tax collectors.

Mr. McDonald, a bill to incorporate the Christian Gold Mining Company.

Mr. Blount, a bill concerning the Records consumed by fire in Pit

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical period of our history. One year ago, the sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object, during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories, whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the perseverying attemspt to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the territorial government, they disregarded the principal absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote —not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which in my opinion, they were bound to do, under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote and preferred that slavery should continue, rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constituiion. A majority of the people then voted for a governor and other State officers, for member of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act, which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event the slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will. In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union" upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State. Congress deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just refered, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event, the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatitives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in conformity with the federal constitution." After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member of the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making the third attempt, until the number of inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possess the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union, with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entiled to two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the Senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by the sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, it is not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States.

For these reasons, I earnestly reccommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to select a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also reccommend that an appropriation may be made to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and cost what it might, the character of the government required, that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new governor instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th of September, 1857, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the U. States troops into our own territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasions," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory.—These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprised, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned on Green River, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that Gen. Johnston was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution, there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June.

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger, under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition.—Thus it has ever been and thus may it ever be!

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment.—General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of Oct. 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their [the Mormons] part is inevitable." This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the mean time, it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yeild obedience to the constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force.—To aid in accomplishing this object, I deemed it advisable in April last, to dispatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, to Utah.—They bore with them a proclamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnston in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducement that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody and expensive war."

These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state, that Gov. Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connexion, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col Thos. L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement winter for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the territory.

I am happy to inform you that the governor and other civil officers of Utah are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar valley, 44 mile southwest of Salt Lake City; and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I reccommend that the benefits of our land laws and preemption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

I have occasion, also to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time, directed to co-operate cordially with the British and French ministers, in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce, which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed farther than this, on my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character, as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our minister has executed his instructions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary, will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our consul general in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britain, should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening the friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth, which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you, that the long pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of G. Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue, by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union.—Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas, from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the american people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the government of the U. States, in the note of the Secretary of State to the British minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by a mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation, is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This government has yet received no communication, specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised, will be free from grave embaraassments. Still, I shall form no decided opinion on the subject, until I shall have carefully, and in the best spirit, examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two governments would proceed to settle the Central American questions in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two governments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics, whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been entrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the captain-general of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and, in repeated instances have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the Black Warrior under the late administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom-houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement (with which we were satisfied) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents.—Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is also accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims, arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish government to remove. Whilst the captain-general of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the captain-general for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the captain-general were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government to confer this power upon the captain-general, and our minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is that Cuba in its existing colonial condition is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave-trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain, to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the U. States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation.—If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half of the sovereign States of the Union. With that Island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the Island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the Island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties, when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world, has imputed blame to him, for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subjebt, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success, that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government, immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion, by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distributing among the claimants in the Armsted case." President Polk first made a simi ar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by an immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795, and whilst demanding justice we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose could not fail so exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and especia ly those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundaries of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly, or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the integrity of its territory against the hostile interference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indisputable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution, almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession; and the various constitutions from time to time adopted, have been set at naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain, has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the republic, between the central government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed, by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the republic, and the fortunes of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that government. Meantime, in various parts of the republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment, and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the central government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last, by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution *pro rata* upon all the capital in the republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the government proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our minister immediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own government should be ascertained.

This government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce.

There had been an entire failure on the part of our minister, to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts.—And from the temper manifested by the Mexican government he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected, until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtly exists, for a resort to hostities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, could the constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this exception, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President, to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed, and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case this remedy of reprisals is recognised by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our South Western frontier, which demand immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but a few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chiahua hua and Sonora, and our adjoining territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border, and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail, passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians and wandering Mexicans, equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication, recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same—and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn, as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

And in this connection permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America, through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents, is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest and retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow isthmus, occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. While their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks, which have so frequently occurred in that region.—The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with

cal year; will leave a balance in the treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1859, of $7,063,298 57.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are $62,000,000, which, with the above estimated balance of $7,063,298 57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year, of $69,063,298 57. The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are $73,139,147 46, which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on the 1st of July; 1859, of $4,075,848 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the Treasury, for the service of the Postoffice Department $3,838,728, as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th of June, 1860, to $7,914,576 89. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Conaress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, $35,155,977 66.—There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54,910,777 66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability.—Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or all of them, been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year, to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced, and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Postoffice Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigations.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coast. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension of bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. Pe finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury, over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress, and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies reccommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence and to direct the Department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made, on this subject, in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and i troduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision of individual and private interest.

The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or of both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last, session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted.—Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered are far less formidable than they were supposed to be: and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco, and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed, as it was, in former years, between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves, that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations, passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. Bradford of the United States navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keeping, support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves.

In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants.

Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars to receive these Americans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. This aggregate of forty five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time, before the close of their late session, for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency.

Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1858.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1858.

Report of Premiums.

Will the Secretary of the Sampson County Agricultural Society be so kind as to send us a copy of the report of Premiums awarded at the late Fair at Clinton As a matter of information to our many readers in Sampson, we are anxious to publish it, if furnished to us. The crowded state of our columns this week would have rendered it impossible for us to have inserted it in our present issue. Our readers will see that we have not been idle these few days past.

The President's Message—The News.

Anxious to lay before our readers the second Annual Message of the President, we are forced to dispense with our usual variety, and even to exclude some of the favours of our advertising friends. We yield to this necessity with the less regret, as the Message, although a long, is very far from being a tedious one. It is, on the contrary, eminently able, full, satifactory and interesting. Free, certainly, from all suspicion of non-committalism, for it comes out plainly upon all the questions referred to, including Kanzas, Cuba, our foreign relations generally, the Central American and Paraguayan difficulties, the Tariff, the Pacific Railroad and the captured Africans.

Of course, time and space alike preclude any lengthened comment, or even the attempt to present an editorial synopsis. The general character of the recommendations contained in the Message, is, however, presented with sufficient accuracy in the telegraphic synopsis published on the fourth page.

While the positions assumed by the President will generally commend themselves to the support of the patriotic and right-thinking citizens of the country, it appears to us that a certain amount of exception must be taken by a considerable portion of the Democracy of the South against that part of the Message in which reference is made to the Tariff and the Pacific Railroad. Although we know that some abuses will arise and some frauds will be committed under the present system of ad valorem duties, we are not yet prepared to exchange them for the certain and inevitable injustice and inequality necessarily consequent upon a system of specific duties, to say nothing of the ominous though covert squinting of the latter at "protection" for particular interests at the expense of the balance.

Some modification of the Tariff, so far as the rates of duties are concerned, may be rendered necessary by the exigencies of the Treasury.

So far little or nothing appears to have been done in either House of Congress beyond the receiving and reading of the Message. On Monday, Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, the buffoon of the Senate, delivered in that body a ridiculous tirade against the President and the Message.

The Secretary of War reports the actual strength of the army on the 1st July at 17,498, scattered through all the States and territories of the Union. Of these only about 11,000 are available for field service, and upon this small force has devolved the arduous duty of prosecuting all the Indian wars, which have extended, this year, from the British possessions on the Pacific to the border settlements of Mexico, as well as of crushing the Utah rebellion, which threatened, at one time, to become very formidable. The Indian wars on the Pacific have been concluded, but the Navajos are still exceedingly strong, numbering probably 3,000 mounted warriors, against whom the existing war must be prosecuted until they are brought absolutely under the yoke. The Indian war in Texas may be looked upon as just begun, and the probabilities are that it will be one of much fierceness and of considerable duration.

The estimates for the support of the department this year, are reduced from the appropriations for the past year by $9,161,448. No bill will be required to make up deficiencies for the present year, although unforeseen difficulties have had to be encountered in Washington, New Mexico and Texas. The estimates for the next fiscal year, amount, in the aggregate, to $18,010,090.

The Steamship Cahawba arrived at New York on the 6th instant, with Havana dates to the 30th ult. She reports stock of sugar in port 60,000 boxes.

The bark Parthian, from Richmond, Va., bound for Rio, was fallen in with on the 12th of November, 130 miles from Bermuda, dismasted and requesting assistance. Two steamers sent out by the British naval authorities had returned, having failed to find her. It is feared that the ship, with all on board, has perished.

Defeat of the Fayetteville & Coalfields R. R. Bill.

On Tuesday last, the above bill, which was the special order in the Senate of N. C., was defeated on its second reading in that body, by a vote of 15 to 30. The vote stood as follows:—

FOR THE BILL—Messrs. Ashe, Cherry, Davidson, Davis, Gilmore, Gorrell, Houston, McDonald, McDowell, McKay, Steele, Straughan, Thomas, Walkup, Worth.—15.

AGAINST THE BILL—Messrs. Basnight, Battle, Bledsoe, Blount, Brown, Carmichael, Cowper, Cunningham, Dillard, Dobson, Douthitt, Edney, Flanner, Guyther, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, Miller, Mills, Pool, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Speight, Taylor, Turner, Ward, Whitaker, Williams.—30.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Boyd, Donnel, Person, Pitchford and the Speaker.

The motion to reconsider this vote will be taken up today (Thursday.) What the result may be we are unable to say. Certainly the vote against the bill appears to have been very decisive, but whether some modification may not be made and the object of the bill arrived at, remains to be seen.

We confess to a feeling of surprise and disappointment on learning the result of the vote on this bill, on Tuesday last. We cannot account for the overwhelming adverse vote, and thought, when we first heard of it, that there must be some mistake. However, the thing stares us in the face. The vote and the names of the voters are before us, and before our readers.

We cannot yet bring ourselves to regard this as a fair test of the strength of the work, or of its popularity.—We knew that it would be very hard indeed to get through any bill increasing either the debt or the responsibility of the State; but we *did* think, that if assistance were to be given to anything, it would be the work under consideration, not only on account of its own intrinsic merits, the little risk likely to be incurred by the State, the great public advantages almost certain to be realized, but also on account of the claims of those asking for assistance. We are pleased to see that the Senators from New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, Richmond and Robeson, voted for the bill. Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow, is recorded against it. It may be that his action is based upon the desire to extend it Eastward through Onslow to Beaufort. We anxiously await the result of the vote to-day on the reconsideration. If this fails, it will certainly indicate a determination on the part of the Legislature to shut down, and if the screw is to be put on, let it be done so impartially. There is no more meritorious work in the State than the Coal Fields Road.

☞ The Report of Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is a long and able document, and its positions upon the Tariff question are certainly those which accord with our ideas of the doctrines held by the Free Trade Democracy of the country—we mean practically, not theoretically, for absolute free trade would involve the abolition of our whole existing Tariff system, and a resort to direct taxes by the General Government. But the Secretary lays down broadly the grounds of taxation for revenue only, and the levying of these taxes in strict accordance with the *ad valorem* principle.

After a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the expired portion of the current fiscal year, and an estimate for the portion yet to expire, as also for the next fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859, the Secretary, in order to bring the receipts up to the expenditures, and thus obviate the necessity for resorting to further loans, and also make provision for paying off the debt already incurred, suggests certain changes and modifications in the existing rates, as little at variance with the principle of the Tariff of 1857 as possible.

The Secretary proceeds to state the principles upon which he thinks a tariff act should be framed. Such duties should be laid as will produce the required revenue, by imposing on the people at large the smallest and the most equal burdens. In order to do this, such articles as are not produced in this country, should be taxed in preference to those which are, and next, those of which the home product bears the least proportion to the quantity imported are the fittest for taxation. The reason is, that in taxing articles not made in the country, the whole sum taken from the consumer goes into the treasury, while on articles made in the country the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported but on the quantity made at home. This last tax is not paid to the treasury, but to the manufacturer, thereby rendering such a duty not only more burdensome, but grossly unequal; the home producer being benefitted at the expense of the consumer.

The Secretary regrets that the general embarrassment, occurring so soon after the passage of the Tariff of 1857 necessitates any change before that Tariff had received a fair trial. He recommends a slight advance on certain schedules of articles, and the placing of certain other articles in higher schedules than at present. This he thinks will suffice to meet all necessary demands. He is opposed to any change from the present *ad valorem* system, and argues conclusively against the proposed system of home valuation. The report of the Secretary is a remarkably able business document.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.—SENATE.—The following bills, &c., were reported against: To abolish the Geological Survey; to erect a county by the name of Clingman; to facilitate the collection of debts; allowing inspectors of elections to receive money from privileged voters; and the resolution proposing to add to the number of the Supreme Court bench.

And the following were reported in favor of: For the better security of the election of Sheriffs, and to provide for the more speedy distribution of the laws and journals.

Mr. Edney introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company. Referred.

The resolution requiring the Legislature to provide means to pay its appropriations was rejected on its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad Compmy, was made the special order for tomorrow.

The bill to incorporate the N. C. Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company passed its second reading. No appropriation.

Also the resolution providing that Military Schools shall receive arms on same terms as Military Companies.

The bill requiring Magistrates to keep records, &c., was rejected on second reading.

The Coalfields bill—the special order—was amended slightly, and rejected on its second reading by a vote of 30 to 15.

Adjourned.

In the HOUSE to-day two messages were received from the Governor, transmitting reports from the Raleigh & Gaston and Western N. C. Railroads; sent to Senate with proposition to print.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Blount, bill concerning the Clerk of the County Court of Robeson.

Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, a bill concerning duels.

Mr. Outlaw, a bill to amend the 46th Chapter Revised Code, entitled Administrators.

Mr. Costner, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Mr. Sparrow, a bill to provide more effectually for preventing the escape of slaves.

Mr. Foy, a bill concerning free negroes.

The bill concerning the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

The special order of this day being a resolution declaring E. G. Haywood's seat vacant, was taken up, when Mr. Haywood occupied the House for over an hour with a speech upon it. The House adjourned before he closed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.—SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the abolition of the Morganton term of the Supreme Court.

The following bills, &c., were disposed of on their second reading, as noted: The bill to allow inspectors of elections to receive money from privileged voters—rejected. The bill for the better security of the freedom of elections of Sheriffs:—[prohibits Sheriffs or their deputies to hold the Sheriff's box]—passed. To erect the County of Clingman—rejected. Relative to insolvent debtors—rejected. To facilitate the collection of debts—rejected. To abolish the Geological Survey—special order for Tuesday next. To prohibit betting on elections—passed. Providing for the more speedy delivery of the laws, journals, &c.—passed.

The bill providing for the running and marking of the boundary line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the Coalfields Road was postponed till to-morrow.

The special orders—the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad bill, and the bill to repeal the section of the Revised Code, providing for charter previous to building railroads, &c.—were postponed.

Mr. Turner offered a series of resolutions on the death of Chief Justice Nash. Unanimously adopted. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Turner, Brown and Edney; and the Senate adjourned at 12½ o'clock.

A report was presented in the House to-day, by Mr. Perebee, from the Committee on the Geological Survey; it instructs the Governor to send copies of Prof. Emmons' Report to the different cities of this Union and the chief cities of Europe.

The following bills were introduced:—By Mr. Fleming, a bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury. By Mr. COX, of Jones, a bill in favor of Wm. Pollock, Sheriff.

THIRD READINGS.

A bill to amend chapter 34th, section 119th, of the Revised Code—passed. A bill for the better regulation of the militia—rejected.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up, and Mr. Haywood continued his speech. Mr. Benbury replied. The matter was postponed to Thursday.

A preamble and resolution, in honor of Judge Nash, were then introduced.

For the Journal.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Chief Justice Nash has been publicly announced. Truly he was an upright Judge and honest man. So even and well ordered was the whole tenor of his life, that the tongue of detraction, has seldom, if ever, attempted to defame him. This event has caused a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, which the present Legislature must supply. From what section of the State shall his successor be chosen, and on whom his mantle fall, are important questions, worthy of consideration. I do not intend insinuating that mere sectional feelings should influence this appointment, but maintain, if it can be shown that in a particular section of the State, peculiar reasons exist to favor the selection from thence, that its claims should be considered and respected. Cannot the Cape Fear region offer a candidate in every respect worthy and capable? It can; and I respectfully submit that we have stronger claims than others. The lower Cape Fear has always been the stronghold of Democracy. When elsewhere, our flag has "trailed in the dust," *here* it has never been lowered. In this district, ready and stout hearts and hands have always battled for the ascendency of our political principles, and insured the triumphs of Democracy. Should not this fact weigh in our favor and teach, that in the distribution of offices, we should be entitled to an equal participation. How stands the case now? We have not a single appointment in any department of the State government. In the late Senatorial election we heard of candidates from every section of the State but this—the two Senators chosen, (one representing the extreme West and the other the middle portion of the State,) are both good and worthy appointments, and we are content; but had we not among us as good and true Democrats, who would have filled the station equally as well.

We had hoped that the Legislature would have recognized the long, faithful and laborious services of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, (than whom the party, or the State never had a warmer friend or more patriotic citizen,) and tendered him one of these appointments; independent of our high appreciation of his worth and ability, my information is most reliable, that he could and would have done more than any other man, from any section, to get the much talked of National Foundry established on Deep River. A distinguished Southern Senator, passing through our town a few days since, declared that if North Carolina wanted *that work* located within her boundary, Ashe was the man to effect it, and to him she must entrust it. This I mention as a deserved compliment to Mr. A., and without any intention to derogate from the Senators elect, for both of whom I entertain the highest regard, both as to their talents, honesty of purpose and intention to render themselves useful to their constituency. The Legislature, however, having given us the go-by in these appointments, another opportunity is now afforded to do us justice. I think that we have a right to ask that the successor of Judge Nash should be taken from among us, and do recommend our fellow-citizen, H. L. HOLMES, Esq., as a proper person to fil that office. Mr. Holmes combines those high moral qualities, distinguished legal ability and classical attainments, which would make him an efficient officer, and render him an ornament to the State. On his party he has superior claims; for more than thirty years has his talents and time been freely given for the advancement of Democracy and the welfare of our common country; that party can now repay his noble and untiring efforts, and at the same time give to the State an efficient and honest Judge.

CAPE FEAR.

The Steamer Quaker City has arrived at New Orleans with California dates to the 20th ult. The news is unimportant.

Excitement at Mobile.

MOBILE, Dec. 7.—The schooner Susan Harvey, Maury, master, sailed on Sunday without a Custom House clearance, and with one hundred and forty passengers, represented as on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile Point she was overtaken by an armed boat from the U. S. Revenue cutter R. H. McClellann, under command of Capt. Moldeson and Lieut. White. The passengers on the schooner threatened to resist all attempts at boarding, and the schooner and boat were awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department.

The affair occasioned great indignation among the "fillibusters" and their friends, and threats were loud and earnest concerning tar and feathers for —— Wilson, of Ohio, who was believed to have acted as a spy in revealing the matter.

A WISE NOBLEMAN.—Henry VIII. designed to send a nobleman on an embassy to Francis I. at a very dangerous juncture; but he begged to be excused, saying that such a threatening message to so hot-headed a prince as Francis I. might go near to cost him his life.

"Fear not," said old Harry, "if the French King should offer to take away your life, I would revenge you by taking off the heads of many Frenchmen now in my power."

"But among all these heads," replied the nobleman, "there may not be one to fit my shoulders."

DR. PEER'S VERMIFUGE OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm. The origin, development, and support of worms in the human system, are to be attributed to a depraved and debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels. Where the digestion is unimpaired, and the general powers of the system in a healthy state, they can find no sustenance. The Vermifuge will not only destroy worms, but completely remove all unhealthy secretions from the stomach and bowels. It is perfectly safe to take and not unpleasant to the taste.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally. [Dec. 10, 1858.—15 1t

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. I. W. Hawkins, Mr. COUNCIL BRAXTON to Miss ANNA JANE O'NEIL.

At the residence of Mrs. William Faison, in Sampson Co. N. C., on the evening of the seventh instant, by Rev. J. D. Hufham, Rev. B. F. MARABEE, of Halifax, Va., to Mrs. AMELIA McDOUGALD, relict of the late Col. J. G. McDougald and daughter of the late William Faison, Esq., of Sampson Co., N. C.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of T. H. Williams, dec'd, on Wednesday, the 29th December next, all the perishable property belonging to said deceased's Estate, consisting in part, of the following, viz: one large Timber Carriage, three Road Waggons, one Barouche, one Buggy and Harness, one Horse-Cart, Corn Sheller, Pea Nut Fan, one Straw Cutter, one Rafting Boat, one set Blacksmith's Tools, one set Cooper's Tools, Plantation and Turpentine Tools, and many other things too tedious to mention, Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, &c., a fine stock of Cattle, among which are some very fine blood, Horses, Mules, Hogs and Sheep, &c. To rent 4 or 5 tasks of Box Trees, two Grist Mills, and about thirty likely negroes to hire, and some land to rent. The sale will continue from day to day until all are disposed of.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

S. H. BELL, Ex'r.

Long Creek, Nov. 29, 1858. 15-ts

LAND WARRANTS.

20—160 ACRES;
40—40 ACRES;
30—80 ACRES.

Wanted immediately at O. S. BALDWIN'S,
Dec. 10th, 1858—15-1t] Wilmington, N. C.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING INstitution, located in Goldsboro', N. C., will commence on Thursday, the 6th of January, 1859.

Our location is peculiarly adapted to suit the *Eastern portions* of North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina. Those who send their daughters and wards into the middle and Western sections of the State to be educated, expose them to imminent danger. For after they have passed the winter and spring in those sections, then for them to remove to the Eastern counties to spend their vacation in *June and July*, is, to say the least, very hazardous to their health. Few constitutions can sustain the sudden transition without injury. But Goldsboro' is situated just near the dividing line, having the low country on the East and the hill country on the West; and our pupils from the seaboard can safely visit their homes at any season of the year, and not be in such danger from too great change of climate. Let the people of Eastern Carolina, then, continue to sustain their own cherished institution.

Board and Tuition, including washing, lights, fuel and furnished rooms, $71 50 per session. Ornamental branches at the customary prices. Lessons in *vocal music* given without charge. For a Catalogue, address the undersigned.

S. M. FROST, President.

Dec. 10, 1858. 15-4w

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BRIMSTONE, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	13 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 75	@	2 00
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	22	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10½	@	11½
strict mid'g	11½	@	11½
good mid'g	11½	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	85	@	90
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Eggs, ℔ doz	22	@	25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	5 75
Superfine	0 00	@	5 50
Fine	0 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	5 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	11	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	63 00		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	65	@	70
Oats	45	@	00
Pease, Cow	70	@	75
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	90
Wheat, red	1 10	@	0 00
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	3	@	3½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	7½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	75	@	80
N. River	45	@	52½
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	11 00
Wide do	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	0 00	@	13 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1858.

Sampson County Fair.

Anxious to redeem a promise made to ourselves as well as to certain of our good friends in Sampson County, we started up to Clinton on Friday morning and arrived on the grounds a little before eleven o'clock. After entering the enclosure a friend mentioned a remark made by the late Secretary Dobbin at a mass meeting held some years ago at Clinton, which struck us as being very appropriate to the present occasion :—Mr. Dobbin, glancing over the crowd said that he had expected to see a good many people, but had no idea of meeting *everybody!* On Friday *everybody* seemed to be upon the Fair ground, and to have brought his wife and daughter along, which showed the good sense of that ubiquitous personage. We understand that the attendance was larger than on any former occasion, and we can well believe it. We had no idea that there were so many wheeled vehicles anywhere, although we found inside some capital specimens exhibited by B. R. Hood, Esq., of Clinton, and A. McKethan, Esq., of Fayetteville; and we felt confident that these gentlemen were prepared to supply as many and as good buggies and carriages as any other establishments in the State. Mr. McKethan exhibited a very handsomely got up double seat buggy, or rather a buggy with sliding seats, to be used either as a double or single buggy. The top also could be taken off or put on with little or no trouble.—Mr. Hood's buggy was also a creditable specimen of North Carolina workmanship.

On entering the grounds we found a large building used as Floral Hall. By an elaborate process of reasoning, we were enabled to arrive at the conclusion that this building contained many and beautiful specimens of the taste, skill and industry of the ladies of Sampson and adjoining counties. We also heard it whispered around that somewhere there was a specimen of apple brandy eighty-six years of age—brandy altogether too old to live. Although not present at its death, we feel warranted in saying that it departed this life on Friday, passing away with cheerful resignation, and edifying composure.

It was only by a process of reasoning, as we have already said, that we could arrive at all this, for the "Floral Hall" was so thronged by fair ladies and attentive cavaliers, that a chance to make any regular inspection of the articles on exhibition was wholly out of the question. We happened to overhear one conversation: "Isn't it beautiful" said a lady's voice, while a lady's finger pointed to some article on the table. "Lovely," said the gentleman addressed. *She* meant the article—*he* meant her pretty face—a great institution is "Floral Hall!"

Between Floral Hall and Farmers' Hall were to be found the vehicles already mentioned; also a wagon made by Mr. Turner, and a very ingenious plough, made by Mr. Hood, of Clinton, which might be turned into a harrow, or into almost any sort of implement.

"Farmers' Hall" was well filled with all the products of the plantation. Specimens of corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, lard, butter, hams, everything, almost, and of a very superior quality, not to mention two most enormous pumpkins, the largest of which weighed something like 120 pounds. We noticed one small hog, baconed whole, which might have been regarded as going "the whole hog, tail and all," if, unfortunately, the tail had not been cut off.

Passing along, we found a most noble display of fine poultry of all the good kinds—we don't think we saw any bad ones. The game chickens, the Polanders, the Shanghais, etc., were magnificent, while the turkeys were suggestive of Christmas times and Christmas cheer.—There was a most prodigious pair of geese—something great and worth looking at.

Beyond all these, there were horses and colts. We think the display of young stock—the equine "Young America," was superior to the older, though all were good, and some fine. We saw our patient, meek, stubborn friend, John Donkey, in one or two stalls. John looked as well as usual.

On the course we saw the beautiful Black Hawk Morgan Stallion, Touchstone, certainly as noble looking an animal as anybody need wish to look at. Touchstone is now owned in Sampson, and is bound to improve the stock of this section of the State.

Perhaps the most successful part of the whole exhibition at the fair was the display of cattle and hogs. We had time only for a hurried inspection, but noticed a large number of pure Devon and Durham bulls, cows and calves, exhibited by Wm. A. Faison, Esq., and by other gentlemen. In this respect we understand that the Sampson Fair was superior to the State Fair. In pure-blooded cattle, Sampson is probably ahead of any other county in the State.

In the way of beef-cattle we noticed some glorious fat oxen, whose fair dimensions we regarded with much complacency, as we understand that they are to make their appearance in our market. Dickens, in one of his earlier works speaks of a certain fat old landlord, John Podgers by name, who was never roused into enthusiasm but once, and that was when a drove of fat cattle passed his door, and he was heard to exclaim, "live beef!" and seen to smack his chops for some time with much unction. We felt John-Podgerish and took considerable interest in the live beef question. One drove belonged to Mr. Ashford,—the largest single ox belonged we think, to Mr. Faison.

We noticed some very fine hogs from Duplin and Sampson. Mr. Daniel Moore's hog from Duplin was the largest, but there were many others very little behind. A very pretty sight was afforded by a penfull of hogs exhibited by R. H. Holmes, Esq., of Clinton.—The pen contained four sows, with their ten pigs apiece, making forty-four swine in four families; the young ones were of uniform size and appearance, and all plump and thrifty. The display of swine generally was large and fine.

The show of sheep does not appear to have been very successful. Eastern North Carolina is not much of a sheep country, and will not be while every white person keeps one dog, and every negro two.

During the forenoon, several trotting and pacing matches were run against time, but with what precise result we did not hear. In fact, we did not get "the hang" of this part of the proceedings, farther than to notice that all passed off quietly, and that some very good trotting and pacing was done.

As a finale to the proceedings, two fair and graceful *equestriennes* rode round the course, accompanied by gentlemen. Both ladies rode remarkably well, indeed. The duty of deciding between them must have been a delicate one.

The time for the delivery of the oration having arrived, Mr. Hines, one of the Marshalls, introduced John A. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, the orator of the day.

Mr. Baker commenced by acknowledging his gratitude for the compliment paid him, in being called to address such an audience, a compliment which he appreciated the more highly as coming from the people of a county in which many of the happy days of his boyhood had been spent.

He could not pretend to offer any practical suggestions to the intelligent farmers of Sampson County, nor could they look to him for anything of that kind. The most he could hope for was that he might let fall some remark, that, like the spark of fire falling among prepared materials, might kindle the flame of a noble emulation or stimulate to a laudable effort to excel. Something he might say might have the effect of causing them to reflect more earnestly upon the true dignity of their calling, when intelligently pursued, and the necessity for bringing to the successful pursuit of farming a larger fund of varied knowledge. To go on in the old routine, without reflection or the desire for improvement, was to degrade agriculture—to experiment without knowledge was to grope blindly in the dark without any reasonable hope of an adequate or certain return for the trouble taken and outlay made. There were laws of climate and of soil to be studied and taken into consideration. Different stocks of cattle might be introduced to improve our native breeds, and by a system of judicious crossing a new stock might arise, better suited to our climate and circumstances than either the native stock by itself or the imported stock by itself. So with seeds and modes of culture. The farmer in any section, to be successful, must have sufficient intelligence to enable him to adapt the directions, or the results of the experience of others, to his own peculiar circumstances and surroundings.

Mr. Baker was proceeding to enlarge upon this subject—upon the influence of fairs generally and of the Sampson County Fair in particular, when it commenced raining, and he was forced to wind up his remarks somewhat abruptly with a well-merited compliment to the exhibition and its success. The address was well delivered, was listened to attentively, and received with evident marks of satisfaction.

Mr. B. got through at about two o'clock. It was announced that the reports of the committees would be read at three o'clock, and the prizes awarded. Before we returned, all this had been got through with and the crowd was pretty much scattered. The list of premiums awarded will, no doubt, be sent down to us for publication, and we will take pleasure in laying it before our readers.

The Fair Grounds appear to us to be admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are used. The track is firm and level, and the general arrangements excellent.

At night there was a party at the Town Hall, and

"Sampson's capital had gathered then,
Her beauty and her chivalry,"

who tripped on the light fantastic toe, away into the small hours, enjoying themselves, no doubt, very much. The scene was a gay and pleasant one—although truth compels us to say that it was mightily crowded.

We, of course, met many of our good Sampson friends, many from Duplin, not a few from New Hanover and Bladen, and several from Cumberland, among the rest our clever young friend, L. Pierce, Esq., of the *North Carolinian*.

We have a notion to haul our Associate over the coals for saying things about us when we are gone; but we don't intend to give him a chance to catch us away again for a long while.

By the way—the suggestion we ventured to make sometime since about a Union Fair down in this section, seems to have been very generally approved, and might be carried out, with the best results. What say the people generally?

We have now to wind up, and bring our remarks to a close, much to the relief of the reader, we feel certain. The Sampson Fair was unquestionably a success—fully equal to any in the State—the State Fair included.—We trust that each recurring occasion may show still further improvement.

Report of the Postmaster General.

We have before us the report of Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, made to the President of the United States, and bearing date Dec. 4th, 1858. From it we glean the following particulars:

The expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30th 1858, amounted to $12,722,470 01; and the revenue to $7,486,792 86 to which is to be added the permanent annual appropriation of $700,000 granted to the department by the acts of March 3rd 1847, and March 3rd 1851, for the transportation and delivery of free mail matter for Congress and the executive departments, thus making the whole revenue of the year amount to $8,186,792 86, which falls short of the expenditures, as adjusted on the Auditor's books, $4,534,843 70.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1859, are estimated at $14,776,520 00, and the total means for the same year at $11,096,393 00, these means being derived from gross revenue and appropriations already made. This leaves a deficiency of means for the service of 1859 of $3,682,127 00.

The whole number of Post Offices on the 1st December, 1858, was 28,573. The number established during the year was 2,121, and the number discontinued 730, being an increase of 1,391. There were in operation on the 1st of June last 8,296 mail routes, with an aggregate length of 260,603 miles, and an annual transportation of mails amounting to 78,765,491 miles, at a cost of $7,795,418. Compared with the service reported on the 30th June, 1857, this is an addition of 18,002 miles to the length of mail routes; 3,859,424 miles to the total annual transportation, and of $1,173,372 to the cost, showing an increase of 5.11 per cent. in service and of 17.46 per cent. in cost.

The Postmaster General speaks approvingly of the appointment of express mail agents—refers to the new Western route between New York and New Orleans, *via* the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, etc., upon which the stipulated time has generally been made going North, but not going South, owing to certain causes referred to. The mail service generally between N. York and New Orleans has exhibited an improvement. The P. M. General still favors the Fernandina route, but owing to the unfinished condition of the Railroad, as well as the large expenditure of money involved, no progress has been made in negotiations on the subject.

The St. Louis and New Orleans route, and the Overland route to the Pacific, are referred to, and the country congratulated upon the triumphant success of the latter. The service on the Pacific route *via* the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, actually commenced on the 27th of October, 1858, and many advantages are expected to be derived from it in time and money. The Utah route is referred to.

The Postmaster General alludes at some length to the expenses of the Department which have so largely outgrown its income. This is accounted for in three ways. First, the rates of postage are below the actual scale required to raise the necessary amount—second, the transmission of tons of merchandise as mail matter under the franking privilege. In a single instance, the transmission of the books, etc., of one member (from Utah) has cost the Department between six and seven thousand dollars. Thirdly, many ocean steam-lines have been established, not really to meet the postal wants of the Country, but to give aid and assistance to our growing and expanding commerce. The Department could have no returns in postages that would at all compensate for their expensiveness.

It is suggested to make the rate uniform at five cents for all distances—to have books and *other things*, like those sent by the member from Utah, forwarded as merchandize by the Clerk of the House, and kept out of the mails, and, finally, that the development of commerce by steamship lines should be make a national charge, and not made to fall exclusively on the Post Office Department.

☞ The Warrenton *News* says, the *Journal* has made "some *post obit* prophecies relative to the Senatorial contest." The phrase "*post obit* prophecies" *may* be intended for wit, and be, indeed, witty; but it is certainly not applicable, since we have made *no* prophecies about the Senatorial contest, either *post* or *ante obit*. We referred to a state of feeling—nothing more. We intend to say as little about such matters now as the state of the case will admit.

☞ The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Bank for the last six months.

Congress.

The short session meets to-day and there will be no officers to be chosen, will be ready to proceed at once to business, consequently we may expect the President's Message to be sent in and read by about one o'clock.—It will be awaited with interest.

P. S. The Message has been sent in and we lay a synopsis of its contents before our readers.

Virginia Democratic State Convention.

As might have been, and indeed was anticipated, the sessions of this body which met at Petersburg on the 2d inst., were highly interesting and excited.

Having assembled on Thursday, the Convention did not adjourn until Saturday afternoon, having accomplished the objects of its meeting, to wit:—the nomination of candidates for Governor, for Lieut. Governor, and for Attorney General.

The great and exciting interest of the Convention was connected with the nomination for Governor, and arose out of the exceedingly animated, and, indeed, in too many instances, bitter, preliminary canvass for and against the nomination of Hon. John Letcher. This preliminary canvass ran into that excess that we dreaded to see this spring in our State, and which lead us to deprecate the warm newspaper discussion of the rival claims of candidates whose names were likely to come before the Charlotte Convention. For weeks past the Democratic papers of the State of Virginia opposed to the nomination of Mr. Letcher, have been busy forging weapons to be used against him by the opponents of the Democratic party, and one prominent politician, son of the present Governor of the State, and one of the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*, allowed his excitement so far to get the better of him as to lead him, at a meeting held in Richmond, to propose three groans for John Letcher.

Well, on Saturday, the thing came to a test, and resulted in a clear majority of 17,520 for JOHN LETCHER over all other candidates combined, and Mr. L. was thereupon declared duly nominated; and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous, the ablest and most bitter opponents of his nomination, Messrs. Wise, of Richmond, and Gordon, of Albemarle, coming forward to give in their adhesion, pledging themselves to use every honorable effort to secure Mr. L.'s election before the people, and they will redeem their pledges like men.

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER was nominated for Attorney General by acclamation.

The nomination of Lieut. Governor was next to be made. About this no difficulty was apprehended; and, no doubt, the Convention adjourned on Saturday afternoon, after having completed the business for the transaction of which it assembled.

☞ W. A. WALSH, Esq., of the Warrenton *News*, writing home to his paper from Raleigh, mentions the rumor that a new "*Democratic* paper is to be started in that city, Mr. DEWITT, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*, as Editor. He is gone North with a pocket full of money to purchase types and fixtures; so rumor says, and I believe she speaks truth in this matter."

We trust that rumor is mistaken this time. We could not but regard any such movement at present as one calculated to exercise an unfavorable influence upon the fortunes of the Democratic party. People would look upon it as the result of hostile feelings between members of the party. It would be, in a great measure, a monument set up to mark, and perhaps perpetuate, the existence of such hostility. We trust that better and more harmonious councils will prevail.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to E. CANTWELL, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, for a copy of a very neat pamphlet from the press of Messrs. HOLDEN & WILSON, Raleigh: Printed by order of the Legislature, containing the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of North Carolina; also, the Rules of Order, Standing and Select Committees, the Officers and Members of the two Houses of the General Assembly. This is a very valuable work, it being very convenient for reference.

We are also indebted to Mr. C. for a copy of the House "Bill to charter the State Improvement and Relief Bank of North Carolina," introduced by Mr. CALDWELL, of Guilford. Our Editor will, no doubt, examine its provisions, and express his opinion thereon, as he may deem expedient or proper.

☞ We learn that on yesterday, a negro man employed on Mr. Wilkins' Gravel Train on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, was accidently run over and killed. We have not heard any further particulars. We learn that the negro was owned in Sumter District, South Carolina.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

FIRE.—The alarm of fire this morning about 10 o'clock, proceeded from the accidental catching on fire of some part of the Turpentine Distillery over the River, the property of Captain BENJAMIN HALLETT. The fire was soon extinguished. Damage slight.—*Ib.*

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina succeeded, on Thursday last, in electing a U. S. Senator—Hon. JAS. CHESNUT, President of the Senate. This election was effected on the 10th ballot, which gave Mr. CHESNUT 92, and Mr. ADAMS 54 votes. This is considered to be a triumph of the conservative party in the Legislature.

☞ On Thursday last, the counsel for the prisoners taken on board of the slaver *Echo*, procured from the Court in session at Columbia, S. C., this week, a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoners, against whom the grand jury had refused to find a true bill, before the Court to show reason why they should not be detained any longer in custody. There is some talk that the prisoners may be held and taken to another District.

Election of Officers of the Wil. & Wel. R. R. Co.

The annual election of subordinate officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company took place at the Company's Office on last Friday. We would have noticed this election sooner, but from the fact that there seemed to be no opposition to the gentlemen who had held office under the Company, elected the year previous. Suffice it to say, that all the old officers were re-elected, and now, of course, retain their places. We mention the matter now merely as a satisfaction to the friends of the gentlemen who had officiated so efficiently for the Company the previous year.

THE INFLUENCE OF MATERIAL AGENTS IN DEVELOPING MAN: *An Address Delivered before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, the day before the Annual Commencement*, June, 1858. By S. S. SATCHWELL, A. M., M. D., Wilmington, N. C., published by order of the Philomathesian Society. C. E. & R. Burr, Printers, 1858.

The above is the title of a very neatly printed pamphlet of 31 pages, from the press of our neighbours of the Herald. From a hurried perusal, the only one which we have, as yet, been able to bestow upon it, we are led to believe that it is characterised by the force and vigor which usually mark the productions of its talented and accomplished author.

South Carolina and the Slave Trade.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Dec. 3.—Resolutions were introduced into the house of representatives to-day, instructing the representatives of the State in Congress to use all efforts to secure the repeal of all measures, on the part of the general government, restrictive of the slave-trade, inasmuch as the same are in derogation of the rights of the South. The resolutions are ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—There is intelligence from Tampico with dates from that place to the 23d ult. Garcia had left for parts unknown. On the 21st a Spanish fleet demanded the restitution of a forced loan from Spanish subjects without delay. Afterwards a compromise was effected subject to the approval of Concha and Juarez.

Louis Napoleon has presented Queen Victoria with a howitzer of his own invention, named "Alliance."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[By Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Co.]

TRANSMITTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Dec. 6—12 M.

The President opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed regarding Kansas one year ago, with the peace and quiet which now prevails; refers to the Lecompton Constitution and re-affirms his position upon that subject. He thinks that if Kansas had been admitted with that Constitution, the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day.

Being perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other Constitutional mode of settlement, he signed the English Compromise bill, and thinks it probable that when Kansas again applies for admission, she will have the population required by that bill.

He goes at length into the subject, and recommends the passage of some general law, so that no new State shall be admitted, unless she has population sufficient to entitle her to one representative.

The President congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair without the effusion of blood—compliments the officers and soldiers of the army there, and expresses his satisfaction with the course of Gov. Cumming, and honorably mentions Col. Kane.

He refers to the importance of treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks that the result in former cases justified our present neutral policy. He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the Right of Search by Great Britain; and in reference to Central America, he says that negotiations are still progressing, and that he has not yet abandoned all hopes of success.

He refers to what he stated during last the session in that connection, for his views on the subject of the Isthmus routes. These accord with the policy heretofore announced by Secretary Cass. The only desire of this Government is to keep the Isthmus routes open. The President desires no other privileges for the United States than we expect other nations to enjoy, but will not consent that they be closed by the imbecility of nations which reside near them.

He regrets that the Nicaragua route has been closed, and speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Speaks of Mexico as in a condition of civil war, and with scarcely any hope of restoration to permanent government.

He refers to the causes which have led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between Mexico and this country.—Speaks well of Mr. Forsyth's efforts as our representative there. If not for the hope of obtaining justice from the liberals, who now appear approaching to power he would recommend taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficient to indemnify us for all claims and grievances. In North Mexico, bordering on our territory, there are other considerations which claim our attention. We are interested in having peace in that neighborhood. Lawless Indians enter our settlements in Arizona, and there seems no other way by which this difficulty can be removed than in establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. Recommends this to be done—regarding Mexico as in a state of imbecility and anarchy.

As to Spain, he refers to the causes which have delayed the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dodge, and says that Mr. Preston will go out with full powers to settle all difficulties with Spain, if possible—says that Cuba ought to belong to us, and recommends steps to be taken for its purchase. As we acquire all new territory by honorable negotiation, this should not be an exception. He reaffirms his former opinion in favor of spacific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to Congress. He calls attention to the Pacific Railroad; and refers to the Overland mail as showing the practicability of the route.

Among other subjects he reiterates his recommendation to establish a territorial government over Arizona.

[Here the telegraph ceases to send us any further synopsis. The message in full will be found on the inside of to-day's paper.]

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Later from California and the Territories.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The overland mail from San Francisco on the 5th November has arrived, bringing six passengers, among whom are Hon. L. McKibben of California, and Lt. Mowry from Arizona.

Lt. M. furnishes favorable accounts of the Gila River Gold Mines, which average a yield of $1500 per day.—It is believed that no richer surface digings exist even in the most favored portions of California. From the location of the mines no danger is apprehended from hostile Indians.

A meeting of Gila city has adopted the resolutions of the Tuscan and Messilla Conventions, asking Congress for a territorial organization. The silver mines in Arizona gave a rich yield.

Information had been received at Fort Smith that Lt. Beale's expedition had gone into winter quarters. The rumour of his having been attacked by Indians is disbelieved.

The Apache Indians continued their depredations on the frontiers of Sonora and Arizona.

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress. Gov. Pesquiere had lost the support of the merchants in consequence of his failing to pay money borrowed from them.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,
Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Nov. 5th, 1858 10-tl5ap'59

☞ There will be a Convention of the friends of the proposed new county of Lillington, held at Long Creek Bridge, on SATURDAY, 18th December, 1858, at twelve o'clock.—Come one and all who are in favor of this important movement. MANY CITIZENS.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 13-td

A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS is now the most simple, delightful and effectual remedy for dyspepsia, before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to nervous and sick headache, it is a valuable medicine.
See advertisement. [Dec. 7.—78&15-1w.

☞ ALL THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ANY Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a LETTER giving information which will ensure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y. [Sept. 13, 1858—6-3m—2-3m

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

During the present week, no less than six of our friends who have been induced to try Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil for rheumatism, in consequence of having seen this preparation advertised in our columns, have called upon us to state the result of their experiments. These persons assure us that their rheumatic pains have been entirely cured by a few applications of De Grath's Electric Oil, and they recommend its use to all who are afflicted with any of the diseases which it is designed to cure.—*Prov. Ad.*

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.
Dec. 2.—74&14-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents
March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

MARRIED,

In Duplin County, on the 2nd inst., by Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Mr. JESSE J. FINDAL, of Lenoir County, to Miss CATHARINE E. BARFIELD.

On the 1st instant, in Sampson County, by Rev. Miles P. Owen, Mr. HERRING HALL, of Duplin, to Miss Eliza Robinson.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 2.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway.

Schr. Sally Ann, Rose, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

3.—Schr. Telescope, Snowden, from Plymouth, N. C., to G. W. Davis; with herring and shingles.

Dec. 4.—Schr. R. W. Brown, Andrews, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

5.—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Onward, Smith, from Cardenas, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig New Globe, Tibbetts, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay, brick, &c.

Barque Tally Ho, Wells, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

5—Schr. A. S. Eells, Shepard, from Norfolk, Va., to J. R. Blossom; with staves.

Brig Susan Emily, Davis, from Boston, to O. G. Parsley & Co.

Brig John Hathaway, Smith, from Havana, to Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

7—Steamer Fanny Lutterlob, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

CLEARED.

Dec. 2—Schr. John H. Travers, Meakins, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber and naval stores.

3—Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by Murray & Peacock; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Jas. T. Petteway.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

4.—Schr. Harry Maybee, Higbee, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, Alexander, for West Indies, by C. H. Dudley; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Dec. 6.—Brig Sea Belle, Whaley, for Havana, by T. C. Worth; with lumber, &c.

Schr. C. Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, cotton and lumber.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores, lumber, &c.

7—Brig Jos. Albion, Fifield, for Wilmington, Del., by C. H. Dudley; with lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Schr. Emily, Griffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner, with naval stores &c.

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our father-land scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.,
Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State.
June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

So long unsuccessfully sought, Found at Last!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR TO its original color: covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to any immaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following—

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we are compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers*, and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us very respectfully,
(Signed) DANIEL LATHORP & CO.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,
GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM.
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.
Oct. 21. 40-9—3m

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON,
AGENTS,
Charleston, S. C.
Oct. 14.

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
189 BROADWAY,
New York.
33-taw4m—7-4m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, December 18th, 1858.

$324,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 609 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	10 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	62 "	500
1 "	15,000	143 "	400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $800 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $15,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
November 27, 1858. 178&32-1y

FLOUR.

40 BARRELS just in store and for sale by
Dec. 3d ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED made by Frederick J. Cutlar to the subscriber, the 17th day of July, 1856, he will offer for sale at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 14th day of December, 1858, the lands conveyed in said deed, situated about eight miles below Wilmington, on the Creek well known as Mott's Creek, and fronting on the Cape Fear River, containing about nine hundred acres. Said lands are well known as being valuable rice lands, and are also highly valuable for all other agricultural purposes; besides, they contain a good deal of Pine and Cypress timber on them.

The terms of sale will be upon a credit of six and twelve months, with bond and approved security.

The subscriber, or DR. CUTLAR, will offer every facility to any person who may desire to examine said lands previous to the day of sale. SIMON B. KAHNWEILER.
Dec. 4, 1858—76-s-tdt—15-ts.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., payable on the 10th inst.
S. JEWETT, Cashier.
December 1, 1858. 73-3t—14-3t

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

R. L. ALLEN, 189 AND 191 WATER STREET, NEW York, offers for sale Plows and other agricultural implements of superior quality, at greatly reduced prices.—Also, Garden and Field Seeds, Guano, Bone Dust, Blood and Wool Manure, a cheap and valuable fertilizer.
Dec. 4th, 1858 76-2t—15-1t

N. C. FLOUR.

100 BBLS., different brands, just received per Railroad. For sale by [D2] STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

SUGARS.

50 BARRELS C. COFFEE, Crushed and Brown. Just received and for sale by
ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.
Dec. 3d 32 North Water Street.

COFFEE.

40 BAGS RIO;
10